

The Janesville Gazette.

VOLUME 9.

JANESVILLE, WIS., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

NUMBER 76.

The News.

The report of the killing of the rebel General Forrest, is confirmed. The news of Joe Johnston's surrender caused great joy among Forrest's troops, which so enraged him that he ordered six of his men shot. The next day his men took vengeance on him. It is well.

Kirby Smith and other Texan rebels are said to be negotiating with Maximilian.

Gen. Banks is getting in hot water at New Orleans. Official corruption prevails there.

Nearly all of Gen. Sherman's troops are moving into camp on the other side of the Potomac.

Gov. Pierpont is going to Richmond to establish a loyal government there. The loyal people are to give him a hearty welcome.

Sheridan has been assigned an important command in the West.

Mrs. Lincoln is to leave Washington for Chicago next Monday.

A large Union meeting was held at Raleigh on the 11th inst., at which great joy was manifested at the prospect of peace. At night there was a general illumination and a large Union procession.

The Boston Transcript says: "A member of our house of representatives, being asked at the State House, a day or two ago why the legislature didn't end its session two months ago, replied that the truth of the case is that there isn't vital energy enough in the whole body to effect any adjournment, and consequently it will probably remain in session until its term shall expire by constitutional limitation next January."

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.—Extensive preparations are being made by the shipping interest for the re-opening of trade with the south. There are now three lines of steamers running between New York and New Orleans—one connecting with Charleston, S. C., one with Alexandria, Va., and independent steamers are advertised to sail for Charleston and Richmond.

DR. FUMBLEBY, alias Blackburn, Chief of the rebel department for the importation of yellow fever, has been lodged in the Old Capital prison. He is just as vain, gaudy, dirty, and disgusting as ever, and it is widely suspected that by collusion with others, he procured his own arrest on this singular allegation, in order to add a little to his already disreputable notoriety.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN delivered a lecture in Philadelphia, last Friday night, on the character of Abraham Lincoln, in the course of which he expressed his regret, sincerely and unfeignedly, that he had ever, even satirically, said anything against that great and pure man. He, the speaker, challenged any man to find a blemish in his character since he left Kentucky.

Some of the finest oil territory in West Virginia was overrun by the rebel army, who destroyed the wells. The return of peace has created much activity in those regions. Abandoned wells are being repaired and refilled, new wells sunk, and leases renewed. Already the old Shattuck well, on one of the Rathbone farms, is pumping one hundred barrels.

The rebel Governor of Mississippi has called the State Legislature together, and has announced that the laws of the State will, for the present, remain in force. We think he will soon find that his services are no longer needed, and that probably his presence will be required at Washington or Fort Lafayette.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Chief Justice Chase, while in North Carolina, stated that the "administration would continue military rule in the rebellious states until they were thoroughly" reconciled to immediate emancipation and the policy of the government.

The Kenosha Seminary for young ladies, will soon be formally opened. This is the institution, for the use of which the handsome house and grounds at Kenosha, of Hon. Chas. Durkee, were purchased. The situation and conveniences will be unexcelled.

THERE is a great increase in live stock in Michigan. The increase of cows this year, as compared with 1860, amounts to 20,190; the increase in sheep amounts to the enormous figure of 1,555,589, and the increase in horses to 9,600.

An order from Gen. Davies, announces that the War Department has decided not to muster out the Wisconsin Cavalry Regiments, as it is to be done by other States.

The Baltimore American denies the story about the breaking open of Ex-Governor Hick's tomb, which has been extensively circulated.

CONNECTICUT is a richer State than Massachusetts. There are \$890 to each inhabitant there; only \$530 in Massachusetts.

The rebel forces in north Georgia have surrendered on the terms granted to Gen. Lee.

A new hotel has been opened in Richmond, Va., called the "General Grant House."

One of the London papers devotes twelve columns to a sketch of Mr. Lincoln's life.

State News.

The La Crosse Republican says: About twelve million of logs are gathered in the boom above Onalaska, all of which can be seen in the Mississippi if the river does not dry up. Black river is full of logs from the mouth of Half Way Creek up to Little. Twenty or thirty millions more are scattered all along the shore from Little to the Falls, unable to move till another rain. Our shingle and saw mills are running at full rates with present supplies in abundance.

A stage has been established to run between Platteville and Dunleith. A fire from some unknown source broke out in a straw shed on the farm of Mr. Asa Perkins, near Columbus, on Thursday afternoon last, consuming a fine new reaper, and seriously threatening his barn.

Rev. E. B. Law, of Burlington, has accepted a call as pastor of the Baptist Church at Tafton, Grant Co., in this State. Preliminary steps have been taken to organize a Petroleum Company in Water town. The Republican says business men in La Crosse have offered as much as five cents a week to defray the cost of sprinkling the streets there.

The Davenport Spectator says two spearmen caught 300 pounds of splendid black bass in the mill-pond adjoining the lake, on Monday evening. Some of the fish weighed as high as seven pounds each, and the whole averaged five pounds each.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Council on Wednesday evening, Mayor Mitchell presided. Alderman Bates, Conrad, Eldred, Jackson, McDougall and Smith being present.

A number of accounts presented were referred to the Financial Committee. The report of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for April was referred to the Committee on schools.

Application of Mrs. J. P. Hoyt and others for cancellation of certain tax certificates, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The consent of J. J. R. Pease and others to the conveyance of block three in the village of Janesville to the State of Wisconsin for a Normal School, was referred to committee on schools.

Alderman Jackson in behalf of committee reported in favor of removing obstructions in Center Avenue, caused by switch and sign posts of the C. & N. W. R. R., and also of planking the street across the track.

The same committee reported upon the sidewalk between the City Hotel and the railroad, and recommended that it be taken up and relaid in the proper place.

The same committee reported upon the grading of Pleasant street; that it had not been completed, and is now in an unfinished state.

A number of bills reported upon favorably by the finance committee, were allowed.

A ballot was taken for City Assessors and resulted in the choice of Messrs. G. Strasberger and J. C. Fredendall.

The Mayor called the attention of the Council to the condition of Main and Court streets at their intersection.

On motion of Ald. Jackson, the City Engineer was directed to prepare specifications for a sidewalk on the east side of Chatham street between Bluff and Ravine streets.

James A. Hovey was appointed special policeman to preserve order about the passenger depot.

MEXICAN EMIGRANTS.—Intelligence from Vera Cruz represents the destitution of the New York emigrants who recently went to Mexico, as begging description. Few had the means for continuing the journey inland, and a fearful risk of disease and death was incurred by remaining in Vera Cruz. Many of the passengers re-embarked a few days after their arrival, thoroughly disgusted with the prospect.

THE Boston Recorder rebukes Governor Andrew for having presided over a Unitarian national convention, on the ground that a state governor ought not to take part in sectarian bodies. Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, was noted for the practice; also Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut; and Governor Seymour sat annually as a delegate in the Episcopal conventions of New York.

BEFORE his capture, Jeff. Davis was supposed to be hurrying out of the country with an immense treasure, but nothing has been said about the money since. Jeff. seems to have succeeded in turning public attention from his gold to his petticoats.

LAST Friday night the American Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting in Cooper Institute, New York, on behalf of negro suffrage. The hall was completely crowded, and the meeting described as abundant in enthusiasm. In the course of his speech, Wendell Phillips thus described the reformer: "But just here comes the reformer. He is responsible for nobody and nobody is responsible for him; he represents no one and no one represents him; he tries the public pulse, and if he makes a mistake nobody is hurt. When elephants come to a river, they send the weakest of their number into the water; if he can cross, all can. The reformer is of no consequence; if he sinks, it's of no consequence. [Great laughter.] Why we do this is no one's business. It may be a love of oddity, or a dislike to be in a crowd, or anything you please—what is it? The motive is nothing—the results everything."

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE has bought the racing mare "Lady Lightfoot" for \$6,000.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for re-opening Mount Vernon to visitors.

The most Powerful Ruler of the Century Gone.

[From the London Herald, April 27.]

The startling news which was yesterday received from America is such as to throw into the shade even the tremendous catastrophe of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army. Mr. President Lincoln has been assassinated, and is reported in a hopeless state. Mr. Andrew Johnson is President of the United States. The blow is sudden, horrible and irretrievable. Never, since the death of Henry IV. by the hand of Ravaillac—never, perhaps, since the assassination of Caesar, has a murder been committed more momentous in its bearing upon the times.

In the very height and plenitude of his triumph—at the moment when all his hopes seemed fulfilled, and all his labors rewarded, when the capitulation of his most powerful enemy had placed within his grasp that prize earnestly striven—Abraham Lincoln was smitten to the earth by a dastardly assassin, who shot him through the head from behind. The commander of armies that the Macedonian or the Roman might have envied, the leader in the most gigantic struggle of the nineteenth century, the ruler, or likely soon to be the ruler, of the most populous, and, in the opinion of many, the mightiest nation in the modern civilized world, the man who had risen from low estate to a power as vast as was ever wielded by a mortal, whose recent success has astonished and bewildered the universe, is now reduced to some poor six feet of common clay. All texts and sermons of the mutability of human affairs, and the instability of life, pale into insignificance before this tremendous commentary.

Much as we have condemned the attitude of the American people during this civil war, and though we have from the first opposed the policy and censured the acts of the late President of the United States, we must sympathize with the nation which is widowed by this sudden bereavement. Now that he is dead the good qualities of the unfortunate Lincoln seem to come into the foreground. We remember his honesty, and his manliness. We do justice to his consistency, we give him all praise for the spirit of conciliation which he has shown, for his refusal to be borne along by the sanguinary counsels of his friends, we make some allowance for his frequent and untimely levity, we almost excuse his obstinacy in the prosecution of the war. Such, we are almost persuaded, will be the sentiments of every right-minded Englishman; and they will be shared in by the majority of the confederate people. His country is left to toss in the sea of a dismal anarchy, a revolution of which no man can presume to foretell the issue.

Prices of Things—Trade Combinations—Systematic Extortion.

[From the New York Times, May 13.]

On the 5th day of September, 1863, gold commanded the same premium as it did yesterday—31½. Housekeepers who are careful to keep an account of their outlay will discover, by turning back to the date we have named, that they could then buy prime pork by the barrel at \$10.50, which to-day costs \$23. Hams, which then sold by the pound for 9 cents, cost now 19 cents; shoulders, formerly 5 or 6 cents per pound, are quoted at from 14 to 15 cents. In bacon, the advance is over one hundred per cent; in butter, fifty per cent; and in cheese over eighty per cent. In sugar, the rise is less marked, but it nevertheless approaches to twenty-five per cent.

The comparison cannot so well be extended to breadstuffs, the supply and the foreign demand being subject to fluctuations; but the state of the currency is such, that we may note that flour is, to-day, fifty per cent higher by the barrel than it was in September, 1863, and that bakers' bread is still sold at a when flour was quoted at \$9 and \$10, instead of \$6, which is the quotation to-day.

These figures, however, glaring as they are, come far short of portraying, in anything like its reality, the systematic extortion to which the poorer class of housekeepers are treated by petty retailers. There is scarcely an article of domestic consumption to be named for which the charge is not from 80 to 100 per cent higher than it would be for illicit trade combinations. The currency has been made an excuse for every species of extortion so fast going that now, even when the value is fast approaching that of gold, the system of inordinate profits has got so headway, and is, in a measure, so firmly established among the class we speak of, that many begin almost to despair of any change for the better. The extortionists are hardly affected by exposure, and they stand in little apparent fear of the consumers, in their turn, combining for their own protection. Strict economy and a rigid scrutiny of accounts by the well-to-do housekeepers would be a great auxiliary in the way of reform. Careless marketing of those who can afford it offers a premium to extortion and dishonesty. A better example from this class is needed in every branch of domestic economy. Let us hope that, as a partial remedy for the evil we describe, such an example will be more generally set than it has been heretofore.

A Reminiscence of Mallory, Davis' Secretary of the Navy.

The Herald relates the following of the antecedents of this person: "Fifteen or eighteen years ago this Mallory was the shipping news correspondent of the Herald at Key West. We paid him more than we ever received from him. 'Southern Confederacy' for his services in the Cabinet, for we paid him in gold and the Confederacy gave him worthless shillings."

"Mallory left off writing us letters for awhile, and then began again. Shortly after the reopening of his correspondence we discovered that he had been elected United States Senator from Florida. This was about 1851. Upon hearing this fact we informed him that in our opinion, his position as Senator was incompatible with his position on the Herald as an intelligent and independent correspondent, and that unless he resigned his Senatorship, we should be obliged to discontinue him and employ somebody else at Key West. The truth is, we have tried several Congressmen and Senators, and find that they make very poor journalists. They are never capable enough nor independent enough for the requirements of this paper."

"The protection of the Herald being thus withdrawn from him, Mallory went to the bad."

Mr. Lincoln's Kindness of Heart and Disregard of Personal Danger.

"I will remember one day when a poor woman sought, with the persistent affection of a mother, for the pardon of her son, condemned to death. She was successful in her petition. When she had left the room he turned to me and said, 'Perhaps I have done wrong; but at all events I have made that poor woman happy.'"

That this kindness of nature was sincere and heartfelt I cannot but think admirably illustrated by an incident which I recall with peculiar feeling at the present time.

Kind to others, he had no idea that any one could entertain personal enmity to him. I called on him one evening at about ten o'clock, and found him at work alone. He proposed to walk across to the telegraph room at the War Department and learn the latest intelligence from the armies. As we crossed the dark grounds which separate the White House from the War Office, I said to him: "Do you often go over here as late as this?" He replied: "Oh, yes; I go over almost every night." I ventured to remonstrate with him on the danger of thus exposing himself, and said to him that he ought to remember that just across the river was a hostile population, and there was reason to believe that in the city of Washington there were many possibly many hundreds, who sympathized with the rebellion, and that his life was eminently precious and should be guarded with the utmost care. I shall never forget, nor in this hour of our mourning, can I fail to recall with the deepest emotion, the simple truthfulness of his answer, "Oh, they wouldn't hurt me." The emphasis on that word "me," was most expressive of the belief of his heart that none could possibly entertain thought of harm toward one who felt that he himself had "charity to all and malice to none."

Was, the fatal error! When I recall the numerous evidences of the warmth of that charity which my acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln could furnish, I cannot hesitate to believe that the assassin struck at his own friend, and silenced by his murderous blow the kindest heart in all the land.—Mr. Van Klee in New York Post.

The Murder of Booth's Death—Letter from Boston Corbett.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1865.

Dear Brother Broughton.—I thought it high time to keep my promise and send you a letter and at this time I thought it might be desirable to let you know that the reports in the papers, charging me with violation of orders, etc., in shooting Booth, but my commanding officer of the expedition not only clears me from all blame, but recommended me to the attention of the commanding General for my untiring exertion to bring the murderer to justice. He was a desperate man, and fully determined to die rather than be taken alive; and it was only when it was actually necessary that I shot him. When I first saw him by the light of the burning hay, he turned toward the fire, either for the purpose of putting it out or shooting the one who set it on fire.

I was on that side, and then was quite near to him, and I had a full front view of him, and it would have been much easier to have hit him than when I did, but I waited till I was satisfied his purpose was to use his arms, and try and fight his way out of the door that Harvard had just been taken out of. I then fired on him, and he fell, and when I saw how the ball had struck him—in the neck, near the ear—it seemed to me that God had directed it, for apparently it was just where he had shot the President.

Yours, &c., BOSTON CORBETT, Sergt. Co. L. N. Y. Cavalry, Washington, D. C.

Paroled Rebel Prisoners.

The New York Evening Post takes decided ground against the policy pursued by the government in sending paroled rebels south for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. We quote as follows:

"Why send them south? As aliens, we suppose the government has a right to refuse them residence in any part of the Union; but we cannot understand what is to be accomplished by sending them into the southern States. If they are to remain within our limits, they would be much better to send them north into a loyal community. Here they would at least hear sound doctrine, and would perhaps come to their senses, and get proper views of the duties of Americans. But to send them south is to send them where they are likely to be confirmed in their foolish prejudices and erroneous opinions."

But why send them anywhere? These paroled prisoners are under heavy bonds to behave themselves well. If any one of them commits an act of hostility to the government, he forfeits his life. They have besides no rights of citizenship; they are mere residents. If they wish to return to the north, we cannot see what harm they can do here which they cannot also do in the south. Our own belief is that the country would have been greatly benefited could every man in Lee's army have been sent on a journey through the northern and western states.

THE INDICTMENT.—"If hellish malignity can further go than the assassination of the late President, it certainly seems realized in the scheme of a Dr. Blackburn, formerly of North Carolina, and said to be known in Canada as a leading and ultra rebel, to introduce the yellow fever at the North by shipping from Bermuda to our ports bedding and clothes permeated with the virus of that terrible scourge."—N. Y. Tribune.

"So that if all the conspiracies of the slaveholders had their ripening, those of us who were not burned up by fire, would have been eaten up with yellow fever. That is to say the slaveholders have to answer at the judgment for the following crimes: 1. Arson. 2. Murder. 3. Yellow Fever. 4. Massacre. 5. Slaughtering prisoners of war. 6. Torturing prisoners of war into death, insanity and idiocy. 7. Selling prisoners of war into slavery. 8. Wantonly shooting down prisoners of war. 9. Piracy. 10. Robbery. 11. Making drinking cups of our soldiers' skulls. 12. Assassination."—Chicago Journal.

New Style About Funerals.—An exchange says:

"Among the new fashions in New York, at present is this, that no lady goes to the grave with a husband, child, or friend. Women are compelled to sit solitary in the house, while the gentlemen attend the burial. Many lament the heartless custom, but fashion is inexorable."

CITY AND COUNTY.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.
GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.
Milwaukee 1:50 P. M. Janesville 9:40 A. M.
Night Mail 9:35 P. M. Milwaukee 1:30 P. M.
Janesville pass. arrives 11:00 P. M. Milwaukee 12:01 A. M.

Mil. & Prairie du Chien.
ARRIVE. DEPART.
From Milwaukee 3:15 P. M. For P. du Chien 12:30 P. M.
Milwaukee 3:15 P. M. Milwaukee 9:15 P. M.
P. du Chien 11:55 P. M. Milwaukee 9:15 P. M.
Menomonee 11:20 A. M. Milwaukee 6:00 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of the mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 16th, 1865:

Chicago, through, 9:25 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 11:30 p. m.
Chicago and way, 1:50 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 4:00 p. m.
Chi. & N. W., north, 8:00 a. m. 3:00 p. m. 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, through, 11:50 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 9:15 p. m.
Milwaukee and way, 3:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:50 p. m.
Mil. & P. du Ch., west, 3:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:50 p. m.
Southern Wis., 11:10 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m.
Beloit, Belleville, and Janesville, 11:00 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 7:00 a. m.
East Mail via Detroit, 2:05 p. m. 8:35 p. m. 4:15 p. m.
Notice sent through, 9:25 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 9:15 p. m.
Overland mail from Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 4 a. m. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 a. m.
Fridays at 11:00 a. m. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Overland mail to Eau Claire Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
12:00 m. to 1:00 p. m. S. M. BURGESS, P. M. my19d5d.

LOST.—On Wednesday, May 10th, a leaf-shaped pin of garnets and pearls set with gold. A suitable reward will be paid on leaving it at C. Miner's Boot & Shoe store. my19d5d.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—The socially last night, at McKee's Hall, in behalf of the Milwaukee Soldier's Home, netted the handsome sum of \$53.00. It was as pleasant a party as has assembled for many a day.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The case of T. M. Dickenson and Wm. Riley vs. Rock county, has been engaging the attention of the Court to-day. The appellants sued the county for wolf bounty, when it was alleged that the wolves were foxes.

AT WORK.—We observe that the new city assessors, Messrs. Strasberger and Fredendall, have already entered upon their duties. These gentlemen are competent for the work, and will no doubt perform their duties faithfully. The council made a good selection.

INDICTMENTS.—The following are the persons indicted by the Grand Jury at the present term of the Court: John P. Fonda, perjury; John Williams, larceny; Thos. Ross, larceny; Lucien P. Hill, forgery; Frank Samley, larceny; Peter Clark, gambling; Wm. O'Brien, larceny. The prisoners were arraigned, and four pleaded guilty.

NEW GROCERY HOUSE.—Mr. Chas. W. Storey has just opened, at the store recently occupied by the post office, a large and choice assortment of groceries just purchased, and which he offers to the community at a low figure. Mr. Storey has been in trade here before, and has a large number of friends who will not be slow in finding him out. He has a card in another column.

THE Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., of which S. Ford, Jr. is the agent, with commendable promptness, and with the shrewdness and foresight of a sound business corporation, have purchased and deposited with the State Treasurer, as security, the amount of Wisconsin bonds required by the act of last winter.

It is the first foreign insurance company to comply with the law.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—That all "conditioning accounts" may be set at rest, and that it may be clearly seen just what Judge Dixon did decide upon the application by habeas corpus in the case of "Noggle vs. Jackson et al." will please insert the following order signed by Judge D—.

In the matter of the application of Hiram Bowen to be discharged from arrest in the case of David Noggle vs. Hiram Bowen et al.
That the hearing of the application on petition, answer and reply and proofs, be ordered.
That said Hiram Bowen be properly restrained of his liberty by the said David Noggle, and ordered to stand in said favor of said Noggle, and to be released from said order of arrest, because said order is erroneous or null, it is sufficient answer to this application.
Dated May 11th, 1865.
L. S. DIXON, Chief Justice
Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin.

[The letter of explanation, or apology, from Judge Dixon, for making the above order, was published on yesterday.]

A GOOD Thing.—At the last quarterly meeting of the Rock County Agricultural Society, a resolution was passed to hold during the year, at the Fair grounds, in this city, four sale or exchange days, the time to be designated by the committee to whom the matter was referred. The first day fixed upon was the 26th of the present month. The object aimed at is to allow those who have stock, or any thing in which the farming community is interested, to sell, or which they may desire to exchange, to come together at these appointed times and effect the transactions, if possible. It will be readily seen that these occasions may redound to the great advantage of those who participate in them, and it is to be hoped that a lively interest may be manifested in every thing which will promote the agricultural interests of Rock county.

GEN. LEE'S DESTINY.—A Richmond paper says of the late leading rebel General: "Gen. Robert E. Lee and his family share the destitution which now prevails here among many families heretofore wealthy. It is said that Lee has but one suit, and that the old gray uniform he wore in the field. During the last two Sundays he has appeared in it at church."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS!

Mysterious Correspondence between O'Laughlin and Booth!

Maximilian & Kirby Smith in Negotiation!

Smith no Longer Expected to Surrender Without Fighting!

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY IN CAMP AT WASHINGTON!

Gen. Sheridan Assigned to a Command in the West!

Mrs. Lincoln to Leave Washington next Monday!

RESIGNATION OF MR. DANA, ASST. SECY OF WAR!

Death of Gen. Forrest—He is Shot By his own Men!

Corruption in New Orleans—Sad Condition of Affairs—Men High in Authority Implicated—Efforts being made to Remove General Banks!

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, May 18.—The Commercial Washington special says James T. Brady, one of the commissioners appointed to investigate charges of official corruption in New Orleans, has arrived here, and his report will show a sad condition of affairs in that city. Some high names are implicated.

The Post's special says it is known that the Emperor Maximilian and the rebel Kirby Smith have recently been in negotiation. It is no longer expected that Smith will surrender without further fighting.

It is thought that witnesses will be produced in the conspiracy trial this afternoon to identify Payne as the man who attacked Secretary Seward, and to show that Booth and O'Laughlin had a mysterious correspondence. Mrs. Surratt appears to be breaking down, and O'Laughlin seems scarcely able to hold his head up since the production of the evidence which implicates him.

Nearly all of Gen. Sherman's troops are moving into camp on the other side of the Potomac.

Washington, May 18.—A. Rave, telegraph operator residing in Brooklyn, L. I. identified a dispatch handed him by Booth at St. Louis and sent to Lewis J. Welchman on the 23d of March. It simply read "Tell John to telegraph number and street at once." The witness then delivered the message to John Surratt, who in response to Welchman's question what it was about, said "Don't be so damned inquisitive." Witness boarded at Mrs. Surratt's house in Washington after the 4th of March, could not fix the time.

New York, May 19.—The Times' Washington special says Gov. Wells, Dr. Hugh Kennedy, and Dr. Coleman of Louisiana are here. They have come with the intention of procuring the displacement of Gen. Banks, the cause of complaint being his removal of New Orleans, to which post he had been appointed during the absence of Gen. Banks. This step, which was absolutely necessary to save the city from disloyal men, into whose hands it was rapidly falling, under Mayor Kennedy's rule, met the hearty approval of all loyal citizens. From the more authentic sources we learn that the efforts of these gentlemen against Gen. Banks have been fruitless. The confidence of the Administration in the patriotism and ability of the commander of the Department of the Gulf remains unchanged.

The Tribune's special has the following: Gov. Pierpont of Virginia, proposes to leave Alexandria on Wednesday, accompanied by the other staff officers and his family, with the officers of the government, in a special boat and proceed to Richmond as the capital of the Commonwealth. The executive mansion, recently vacated by "Extra Billy Smith," is being put in order for his occupation. The loyal and patriotic Richmond are preparing to give the Governor a cordial public welcome.

Gen. Sheridan has been assigned an important department command in the west, not yet announced, and his old staff is starting for it to-morrow. The cavalry will remain and take part in the grand review next week. Gen. Grant was in consultation with him this morning.

Gen. Meritt of the cavalry, has been appointed to a full Major Generalship, to date from the 9th of April.

All the effects of Mrs. Lincoln are boxed and directed to Chicago. The family take their departure on Monday evening for the same place.

It is reported that Assistant Secretary Dana has determined to resign his position in the war office and that Maj. Eckert late superintendent of military telegraphs is named as his successor.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Cairo, May 19.—The steamer City of Alton, Calvert master, Sheekley and Dukes clerks, furnishes full files of Memphis papers, to yesterday evening. They confirm previous reports of the death of Gen. Forrest. He was killed at Parkville, Ala., on the 13th inst., by some of his own command. The circumstances are as follows: The news of Johnston's surrender, though not believed by Forrest, was received with exultation by his worn-out soldiers. As it foreshadowed a speedy close of the war. Six of the most enthusiastic were put under arrest and afterwards shot. The next day four of their comrades watching their opportunity, fired upon the General, wounding him so badly that he died almost instantly. This act was to avenge the death of their comrades.

THE J. & W. GAZETTE is the largest paper printed in the State, and having the most complete and reliable news, we challenge comparison with any newspaper in Wisconsin. In correct political opinions, in reliable market reports, in giving the latest news from all quarters, in literary merit and in local information relating to this city and county, we shall spare no pains to make the Weekly Gazette worthy of public patronage and support.

FROM PANAMA.

New York, May 19.—The Herald's Panama correspondent makes the important announcement that the Government of Columbia has not only ratified the new stipulations with the Panama Railroad guaranteeing that corporation the perpetual proprietorship of its line, but has concluded a treaty with the Senate of our Government which grants to the United States in perpetuity the exclusive privilege of transporting military and naval stores over the line. As an equivalent for this important concession, our Government is to guarantee the sovereignty of Columbia over the Isthmus of Panama and the security of the transit route against all other foreign powers.

David and Lee.

David is caught and Lee is within reach. David is believed to have been in complicity with the plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln, but that is of minor consequence inasmuch as his guilt of treason, which embraces all other crimes, is clear as noon-day. The wretch who tries to assassinate the government that fed, clothed and educated him, is a thousand times more culpable than the pitiful coward that wields his knife for an individual neck. J. Wilkes Booth will pass into history less a criminal than Jefferson Davis. The world can spare Mr. Lincoln, but it cannot spare the great American Republic. Andrew Johnson promised long ago to hang Jeff. Davis in a certain contingency, and that contingency is present with us. Let him do the same by Lee. Both these men are chiefly responsible for the cold-blooded and refined cruelty practiced upon our prisoners at Andersonville and elsewhere in the prison-pens of the South, and if they are tried by a jury thought to be composed of Union soldiers who have survived the brutal treatment of their captors. These are the only men properly qualified to decide the case. Hangman Foote declares that the barbarous treatment was a deliberate plan of Davis & Co. to break down the constitutions and impair the health of our men so as to render them unfit for soldiers. Both Lee and Davis pretend to be very devout Christians, but what are such professions worth when they re-establish and practice all the horrors of the Inquisition? What would be the lot of these men if the mercy they have shown to our poor boys, was meted out to them?

Every account we get grows worse and worse. Rev. Col. J. J. Gear, of the 183d Ohio Volunteers, was at Andersonville when 10,000 prisoners were held there, and of the number he counted 287 men who had no feet; and on the Cape Fear River, into a prison in which he was thrust, 555 men out of 5,000 died in one season. He had been asked how it occurred that our soldiers lost their feet. They had been left without shelter, and to keep their blood warm were compelled to walk in the sand, continually until the blood ceased to circulate in the feet, and they dropped off at the ankle. Forty-five of these men are now on David's Island.

John W. January, a corporal in Company B, of the 14th Illinois cavalry, says that he was a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S. C., from about the 1st of August, 1864, to the 1st of March 1865; that in consequence of exposure and other inhumanities in that prison he lost both of his feet. This dependent further says, that shortly after he was put into the stockade at Florence, S. C., he saw one of his fellow prisoners catch, cook and eat a snake, for want of better food.

And yet men cry out for leniency in our treatment of the hard-hearted villains who can deliberately practice all these atrocities upon innocent and inoffensive men.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing with reference to the late speech of the President to a delegation of colored men, says: "The President made no allusion to negro suffrage, directly or indirectly. But he did incline toward what the more radical Republicans have regarded as the heretical idea of Senator Doolittle and the Blair-Unionists. Those who desire to see the African race placed on a perfect equality with European races on this continent, especially those who hope for an amalgamation, do not relish the President's expression of the hope that, should the two races not get along well together, the African race should be gathered together in a clime and country suited to them."

President Johnson's Opinion of the Use of Ardent Spirits.

The New York Observer says: We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from E. C. Delavan, Esq., which gives to the American people the opinion of several Presidents on the use of ardent spirits. It presents the names of the lamented Lincoln, and his successor, Andrew Johnson:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In 1835 I visited ex-President Madison, who signed the declaration below. On my return to Virginia, I called on President Jackson and ex-President Adams. They added their signatures. The declaration is no parchment. Every succeeding President has added his name, except President Harrison. He died before I had time to forward it, but that he would have signed it I have no doubt, had he lived, as I was given to understand after his death, that he had abandoned his interest in a distillery, from principle.

Yours truly, EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disease of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that all the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

James Madison, Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams, M. Van Buren, John Tyler, J. Taylor, Millard Fillmore, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson.

A RICHMOND correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says: "I have felt it incumbent upon me, on one or two occasions, to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Richmond press is under the control of the same men who managed it during the war and before the war, when it was filled with fierce appeals against the national life. There is not one single man publishing a newspaper in Richmond who was not identified with the rebellion as a supporter and most of them investigators. With one single exception, all the editors are in the same category."

IN MEMORIAM.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

There is a burden of grief on the breast of spring. And a song of regret from the bird on its wing. And a pall on the sunshine and over the flowers. And a shadow of grief on these spots of our sky. For a star that has gone out from the sight of our sky. On whose brightness we gazed as the war-clouds rolled by.

So tranquil and steady and clear were its beams. That the fall like a vision of peace on our dreams. A heart that we knew had been true to our war. And a hand that was steady as the wheel of a name. That had dwelt in our hearts like a soul-stirring song. Ah! that pure, noble spirit has gone to its rest. And the true and the memory—these never will die. But grow brighter and clearer as ages go by.

Yet the tears of a nation fall over the dead. Not tears of a nation before never again. For our cherished one fell by a devoted hand. A martyr to truth and the cause of the land. And a sorrow has sprung, like the waters to the shore. When the breath of the tempest was sweeping them o'er. And the heads of the lofty and lowly have bowed. As the shaft of the lightning sped out from the cloud.

Not gathered, like Washington, home to his rest. When the sun of his life was far down in the west. But struck from earth in the midst of his year. But struck from earth in the midst of his year. With the cannon in view, of his prayer and his tears. And the people, whose hearts in the wilderness failed. And the true and the memory—these never will die. And a shrine over the spot where he fell. And a shrine over the spot where he fell.

His white tent pitched on the beautiful plain. Where the tumult of battle comes never again. But the smoke of the war-clouds never darkens the air. Nor falls on the spirit of a hero. And he stands as a monument under the sun. And his name, reaching down through the ages of time. Will still thrill the hearts of the people of the land. Like a star, shining through the depths of the blue. On whose brightness we gaze every evening anew.

His white tent pitched on the beautiful plain. Where the tumult of battle comes never again. But the smoke of the war-clouds never darkens the air. Nor falls on the spirit of a hero. And he stands as a monument under the sun. And his name, reaching down through the ages of time. Will still thrill the hearts of the people of the land. Like a star, shining through the depths of the blue. On whose brightness we gaze every evening anew.

Then hear him, who gave great glory to the West. Mid fair blooming prairie by Lincoln to rest. But struck from earth in the midst of his year. But struck from earth in the midst of his year. With the cannon in view, of his prayer and his tears. And the people, whose hearts in the wilderness failed. And the true and the memory—these never will die. And a shrine over the spot where he fell. And a shrine over the spot where he fell.

Interview with Ex-Governor Aiken of South Carolina. [From Washington Letter in Rochester Democrat.] Mr. Aiken has none of the unctuous solicitude of person which position is supposed to bestow, and is the farthest remove from those Quaintlembus, who have so successfully cultivated pompous and offensive manners. He is five feet ten in height, perhaps, and may weigh one hundred and forty pounds. His hair and full whiskers and mustache are very gray, and his manners are as subdued and courteous, and his eyes are bright and clear. His memorabilia consist of a few books, a few papers, when he wasn't elected, but he thought he was, and committed to memory his speech of acceptance. The Governor's face is seamed and furrowed unduly for a man of sixty, and has an anxious, vigilant, weary look.

HE CALLS THE CONFEDERATES "REBELS." His health was tolerable, he said, and he had been treated with marked respect ever since the war began, by all grades in South Carolina, who had tolerated his dissent from their schemes, and now by the President and General Jeffries, of whose considerate kindness he spoke in the highest terms. (It was noticeable that when he mentioned Jeff Davis' plotters, he said "the rebels," not the Confederates.)

"These have been four dreadful years," he went on to say; "but I told the rebels from the beginning what the end would be. I told them I would give them two years to be conquered in, and it has taken four. The South was desperate; every boy partook of the fanaticism and went into the fight, and the women cheered them on and gave their jewels and treasures to the cause. You of the North know nothing of the war in this respect. Every family in the South is bereaved, and I told them it would be so."

HE ADVOCATES UNWEAVING UNION SENTIMENTS. He said, "No, I have never cast my lot with them. I told them they were wrong from the first. I gave a toast for the Union at a nullification supper in 1830, and offended all my young associates, and since the rebellion commenced I have been to Richmond or Montgomery, and have defended office from Mr. Davis, for myself and friends. When Mr. Davis was my guest recently at Charleston, I defended the Union, and scouted the absurd doctrine of secession in a conversation with him. Since the war began I have never said nor done a thing of which my conscience accuses me as an act of disloyalty to the nation."

HE JUDGES OF JEFF. DAVIS. He continued by saying that Davis was not the man for President, and never should have been chosen. He had not the ability nor the weight of character of Hunter, and had been very unpopular ever since his election. South Carolinians had denounced him without stint; but it was a question where the excess was impossible. He had not a high opinion of Davis' morals or discretion, but it seemed incredible to him how a man of education and culture, of refined taste, a member of the Church, who sat at Christ's table and partook of the sanctified body and blood of the world's crucified Redeemer, could possibly harbor a thought of complicity in the assassination. He supposed President Johnson had good evidence, however; but if such complicity was proved it would materially damage his respect for human nature.

THE WAR ENDED. The Governor said the war was substantially over when Grant took Richmond; all the South agreed to that. No organized guerrilla warfare will be carried on. The people of the South will not permit it. A selfish instinct to defend themselves will stimulate them to hunt down guerrillas. He spoke with pride of having recently presided at a meeting in Charleston to express regret and indignation at the murder of Mr. Lincoln. He said that he had lost nearly all his property in this war (some seven or eight million dollars) but if he saved enough for his support he should not mourn the loss.

This is the substance of the conversation. It is said, though I did not learn it from him, that the Governor is brought here charged with aiding blockade runners. But even if he is, he is not far from innocent than Robert E. Lee, who is lionized in a quiet way at Richmond, and is not menaced with a trial at all!

THE EPISCOPALIANS IN RICHMOND.—The ecclesiastical as well as the secular backbone of the rebellion is now broken, and last Sabbath, April 30, the Episcopal churches which have been two weeks closed to avoid praying for the President of the United States, offered their devotions as prescribed by law, military and canonical. This is a bloodless victory, but not the less worthy of jubilation on that account. Would that the other sect were in a condition to have the screws put upon them. This clerical hostility to the Government left us by our revolutionary fathers and to the Union cemented by their not indulged by those who are taught to "pray for all that are in authority," without trampling upon the fundamental principles of Christianity. It is as unchristian as it is unreasonable and unbecomingly. But our Southern brethren must be allowed to "sulk" for a time, and not being permitted to have their own way. Better feelings will grow up at length, feelings more consonant with their civil relations. —Richmond Cor. New York Times, 22.

An Interview with Hardee.

[Elaborate Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

This morning Gen. Hardee's party left Raleigh at five o'clock and reached Durham at half past seven. By invitation they breakfasted with Gen. Kilpatrick, after which they continued on to Greensboro. I accompanied the party from Durham. Gen. Hardee received me in a very cordial, generous, unreserved manner. He and I talked freely on all subjects of interest at the present time. In speaking of the war he made this remarkable assertion: "Sir, I accept this war as the providence of God. He intended that slavery was never to be a paying institution. I often told my friends that for instance, my wife owned about one hundred negroes; forty of the one hundred were useless for work, yet she had to feed these forty in order to get the work of the other sixty. The negro will be worse off for this war. Will any of your abolitionists of the North feed and clothe half a dozen little children in order to get the work of a man and woman? Sir, our people can pay the working negroes a fair compensation for their services and let them take care of their own families, and then have as much left at the end of the year as we had under the old system."

"General, do you think we will soon have real peace?"

"I do. I think the people of the South are anxious for it. They wanted it two years ago. I saw that our cause could not succeed."

"Will we have guerrilla warfare?"

"So help me God, sir, if we do I am willing and ready to fight to put an end to it."

"In the same sentiment entertained by the other general officers who have been in the Confederate service?"

"It is. I have not the slightest doubt but they will use every means they can command to bring quietness and security in the land. They will in no wise support those who do not obey the laws."

"How will it be in South Carolina?"

"South Carolina is the worst whipped State in the Union."

"But will not her leading spirits control the masses?"

"They, too, are crushed. She has no leading spirits now. Let me impress it upon you that the people of the South want to live in peace with the people of the North, and you will find they will do it. They will do it cheerfully, provided your Government does not resort to harsh measures. If it does resort to such measures, I cannot answer for the consequences. We staked our all on the success of our arms, and they failed us, and now we are willing to return to and live under the laws of the United States as we find them, although they may not be as we would desire to have them."

"Four officers have no money. What are they going to do?"

"They must go to work. The prospect before them is most gloomy indeed. It will be very hard on old men like me. I cannot now commence a profession."

"Do you think Jeff. Davis was pleased at the assassination of President Lincoln?"

"I do not think he was. The people of the South do not like Andy Johnson. How can they, compared to Mr. Lincoln? Lincoln had been in office four years, and knew whom he could trust. He had also learned to govern. He had made a name. He could have done many things for the South that Johnson cannot. I do not believe that Lincoln was a party man—that is, that he was particularly so. Johnson is a party man. He knew, and the fear is that he will be radical. I hope he will not, for the good of the country and the welfare of the people."

"It is said that Jeff. Davis went off with several millions in specie?"

"I cannot particularly say whether it is true or not. I know that Gen. Johnson asked Mr. Davis to order some of the troops to be paid off in gold, and he replied that he had no control over the money. He said that the most of it had been taken from the Virginia banks, and that when these were again able to receive it he would see that it was properly returned."

"Do you think that if Mr. Davis takes the money out of the confederacy, that he will return it to the banks?"

"I think he will."

"Is there much cotton in the South, General?"

"Oh, yes. And by the way, let me say that I will oppose the people of the South very much if the Government of the United States confiscates the cotton belonging to private individuals. These people need the cotton and tobacco to commence business on. They are the only articles they have to sell. Give them a chance to sell their cotton and their tobacco, and there will be greenbacks introduced and trade will revive. The cotton which the Confederate Government owned I believe to be the rightful property of the United States; and further, I believe that the people of the South should be honest, and that they should respect the rights of the Union."

One day he said he had some Confederate cotton on his plantation, and that he intended to burn it before the enemy should get possession of it. I told him he would be doing very wrong in committing such an act. On my wife's plantation in Alabama I have some cotton that belonged to the Confederate Government, and which I am well guarding, and will turn it over whenever the United States agents are ready to receive it."

At this juncture, a special train, with United States troops and General Schofield, Cox and Kilpatrick on board, arrived close behind us, at a station where the engine was stopped for wood and water. The second train had left Raleigh at seven a. m., and was also bound for Greensboro. General Hardee and two other rebel officers repaired to the car in which the Union Generals were sitting, whereupon introductions took place and agreeable conversation ensued.

Booth's Social Relations.

[Washington Correspondent, Springfield Republican.]

The story that has gained such wide circulation that Booth was engaged to be married to Senator Hale's daughter is formally denied here. I hear there is positive evidence, however, of its truth, but the evidence is in private letters, which cannot be published. But it cannot be denied that Booth was very intimate with wives and daughters of prominent Republican senators and representatives at the National Hotel last winter. They must have known that he was not only a secessionist, but a gambler and libertine. Such was his general reputation, but because he could spout Shakespeare by the hour, those ladies have permitted intimacies that have carried them with the infamous assassin into the newspapers. All I can say is—served them right—good enough for them. When our women, married and unmarried, are so coarse, so reckless, and so wicked that they like to dally with temptation, that they rather enjoy intimacy with scoundrels let them take the consequences. They are none the worse for being found out. This may seem harsh judgment, but the abominations of "high society," not only here but in other cities in our land, are infamous, and some of the dreadful events of the time may be judgments for this class of vices.

Washing Sheep.

[It may be for the interests of dealers in wool, and manufacturers, to have sheep washed previous to shearing. But the welfare of the flocks, and the interests of the owners of valuable sheep, which are considerations of paramount importance to everything else, are promoted by not washing. The farmers' only reason for washing sheep is, that, if the wool be thoroughly washed, a man can shear a sheep sooner than if it were not washed. Sheep hate wet in every form. They dislike wet pastures, wet yards, leaky sheds, and more than all else, wet fleeces. When they are washed, the water and the weather are frequently quite cold, and as they often become uncomfortably warm while being driven to the water, and are plunged immediately into it, and kept there until quite chilled through, they are quite liable to contract more or less cold, which will many times superinduce some other disease. This is particularly true if the weather continue wet and cold for several successive days after washing. This is the great argument against the practice of washing sheep in our changeable climate. Every practice that endangers the health of sheep ought, if possible, to be abandoned, and not be made subservient to ordinary pecuniary considerations.

Another thing against washing sheep is, that cleansing of wool in this manner is often of little real advantage, and frequently of none at all, as it often becomes quite as dirty before shearing, as it was before the sheep were washed. This is particularly true when sheep are kept in clean pastures after they have been washed. Many times it is quite impracticable to confine every flock in pastures where they cannot find some dirty places to roll in. Sometimes shearers cannot be obtained at the desired time, or the weather is too unfavorable to allow the wool to dry sufficiently to be sheared, and sometimes the laborers of the field are so urgent that shearing must be deferred for a number of days. All these considerations are in favor of abandoning entirely the practice of washing sheep. Admitting that it costs more per head for shearing unwashed sheep, the expense of washing will be expended on the expense of shearing without washing. Therefore, these two items will balance each other. Then when the difference between the prices of unwashed and washed wool, which is not definite, even when the absurd one-third rate is insisted upon by buyers, is contrasted with the injury which may follow washing valuable sheep, it is safe to assume that it is better to shear them unwashed. Moreover, when flocks from various parts of the country are driven to the same washing place, there is great danger that sound and healthy flocks will come in contact with the contagion of diseased sheep that have been in the pens to be washed. Many an excellent flock of sheep, which has been guarded with vigilance by its proprietor, has been well ruined, simply by being yarded after they have been washed, the foot-rot had been previously confined. What is needed at the present time is, an understanding between wool growers that all will shear their sheep without washing; then the practice will soon be abandoned, as neither promotive of the welfare of the sheep nor of the interests of the shepherds nor of manufacturers.

How to Plant Potatoes.

Potatoes require different management on different soils. If planted as deeply on heavy soils as on those light or sandy soils where potatoes are often made the staple crop, the yield would not be so great, and much more labor would be required to dig them. When potatoes are planted on heavy soils in soil, it is a good way to plow the ground with lapped furrow slices, and to drop the sets in the chain formed by the lapping of one slice on another, which will be equivalent to planting the potatoes 2 or 3 inches deep. The plowing must be performed in a workmanlike manner, with straight furrows, 6 or 7 inches deep. This will require a good plow with a sharp point, a sharp and well-adjusted coulter, and a good plowman. With a reasonable mold board plow, one should begin at the side of the field and plow back and forth until it is finished. With a common plow it is best to strike out lands six or eight rods wide, to have few deep furrows, leaving the headland about ten or twelve feet wide.

If it be desirable to have the rows 40 inches apart, which is far enough for potatoes, adjust the plow to cut a furrow slice ten inches wide and five or six inches deep. This size of furrow slice will be of good proportion to turn well. The ground should not be harrowed after plowing. If it be desirable to have the rows two ways, the plow may be marked across the furrows with a light horse-drawn roller, or with a log chain. A skiff work roller will drop them in straight rows without a man walking across the furrows. When the ground is not in soil, plow with narrow furrow slices, harrow, roll if there be lumps, mark with a small plow, and drop the sets as directed for soil ground. Whenever the place for a hill is not deep enough, the man who drops the sets may press each one deeper into the soil with his foot. When the drills are not too deep it is well to always step on the sets as they are dropped.

How to Cover Them.—When the sets are dropped as directed, they may be covered expeditiously with hand hoes. But the covering may be done very much faster and easier with a horse and rude contrivance made in the following manner: Fasten a chain to each end of a piece of plank about four feet long, and eight or ten inches wide; hitch a horse to one side of the middle of the chain, and drive him in between two rows, drawing the plank sideways after him, with a man standing on it. This will cover two rows at a time very well. Where the ground is moderately mellow and not stony, we sometimes turn a harrow upside down, using two horses to cover three rows at once. The trot of a tree drawn either end foremost, makes an excellent implement for covering potatoes, as it may be made large enough to cover four rows at once, if the soil is not too hard. But on heavy soil ground just plowed, the plank above described will be found most effective.

CHICAGO

Office and Manufactory, South-east corner of State and Washington Streets.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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CITY NOTICES.

For Business Education.—Go to Bryant, Station, and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. daw17r6579.

Use Dr. D. H. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, and you will be able to join in the universal commendation of this truly invaluable specific. my14d4w1.

HOUSE WANTED.—In a good location, convenient to business, and containing from 8 to 10 rooms. Any person having such a house to rent will please address P. O. Box 134. mar18d4r797.

Janesville, March 27th 1865.

Removed.—Dr. Judd, Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, has removed his office to north Main street, Bates' block, office formerly occupied by Bates & Nichols. All calls promptly attended in or out of the city. Consultation free. april24d4w1906.

No Lady's Toilet Complete unless there be the Fragrant Soudont: unto the breath sweet odors it imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon assume, the teeth quick rival alabaster tint, and seem as pearls set in a coral vase.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Jeff. Davis

Has removed from Richmond, and H. WETTERLIN has removed from Wilson's music store to the west side of the river, in Worthington's old store, near the Hyatt House. LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, and get your Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired where you can get them done the best and the cheapest. Gold pens repaired as good as new. H. WETTERLIN. Third door east of Hyatt House. my14d4w1941.

Ice for 1865!

Kent & Murdock, having bought out J. W. Allen, the former ice dealer of Janesville, in addition to the large quantity of ice in their new ice house, are now prepared to furnish ice to the citizens of Janesville for the coming season, ending October 1st 1865, at the following prices viz: 15 lbs. per day \$10.00 20 " " 12.00 30 " " 15.00 50 " " 25.00 100 " " and upwards 30cts per hundred. Orders left with E. L. Dimock at his General Agency, Lippin's block, Milwaukee St., will be promptly attended to. Drivers will also be supplied with blank orders. Season customers will pay July 1st 1865. A liberal discount made to those who pay in advance. apr24d4w1941.

SEWING-MACHINES.

Of the many inventions and improvements of sewing-machines, none have so satisfactorily stood the test of time and service as Grover & Baker's. They have taken the highest premiums at the recent State Fairs of fifteen States; they have, moreover, received the warmest encomiums from all persons who have ever used the machines, and those who have had opportunities to compare the different styles of machines, generally prefer Grover & Baker's to any other. They do the work neatly and well, do not get out of order, and are readily adapted to any kind of sewing. We would advise our lady readers, who are in want of a sewing-machine, to call at Grover & Baker's, —Brooklyn Standard.

Offices—No. 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee, J. A. French, Agent. No. 3 Hyatt House Block, Janesville.

H. M. Wright, Agent.

apr26d4w1919.

THE CULTIVATOR OF CORN.

The large amount of corn to be planted this season, renders it necessary for the producer to have some improved implement for its cultivation. To meet this demand, I am now building "The Badger State" gig corn planter.

After six months experimenting with different models, we have one which we are willing should be put to the test, and that it should stand or fall on its own merits. A lengthy description does not seem to be necessary. We will simply say that we are confident it will perform all that any cultivator will, and all that any farmer will require of it. It has six shovels, or four, as desired. The shovels are so arranged as to cultivate wide or narrow, shallow or deep; and they all have a very easy side motion. To say that they are made under the supervision of G. F. Lane, is a sufficient guarantee that they will be well made. In fact, they will be warranted in every respect.

The Badger State gig cultivator will be sold this season at \$50 at the shop.

Call and see it at the shop one block south of the Hyatt House.

R. J. RICHARD

The Janesville Gazette.

Wants, Sales, Rents, &c.

WANTED—By a prompt paying tenant, a small family, comfortable house of five or more rooms. Address Lock Box 20. my1646699

WANTED—To purchase, or lease for a term of years, a small house in the suburbs of town. Address L. E. H. Postoffice, until May 25th. my1646612

FOR SALE—A good second hand carriage for sale. Enquire at this office. my1646677

FOR SALE—I offer for sale my house on Main street. The grounds are well stocked with shrubbery and fruit. my1646708 A. K. ALLEN.

FOR SALE—Two full building lots in Dickson & Bailey's addition, in the Third Ward. They will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of D. O. Rayner, at the Postoffice. my1646664

WHO WANTS A HOME?—The House and lot of six acres next South of my residence, known as the Babcock property, is offered for Eighteen Hundred Dollars. J. B. BABCOCK, April 26th, 1885. my1646612

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—Only one block from the Postoffice, on North Second street, in the Second Ward. Two good barns on the premises. Inquire of H. A. VOSBURG. my1646620

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS.—Any person wishing to pay interest on principal on lands due to the State of Wisconsin, can do so through the Rock County National Bank without charge. Janesville, Wis., April 29, 1885. my1646659

BUILDING AND OTHER LOTS.—For sale at very low prices on liberal terms of credit, if desired, several desirable lots in the city of Janesville, located in Rockport and in 30th Street Addition. Apply to J. B. CONGER, Jr., January 9th, 1885. my1646631

FOR SALE—Two of the best located business lots in the city, situated in the 3d Ward, on the High School building and opposite the residence of Jas. M. Burgess. Said lots command fine view of the city and river, and will be sold at a bargain if applied for early. For particulars enquire of M. C. SMITH, Esq. my1646620

FOR SALE—23 wood lots situated near Janesville, Rock county. Also 30 tracts of land, each suitable for a farm, having wood land sufficient and water convenient. Terms, wood lots cash; farming lands one-fourth cash, and balance of payment on 10th and 20th of each month. Apply to J. J. R. PEASE, Janesville. my1646620

NOTICE.—The undersigned, late of Janesville, Mar. 1885, begs leave to present his complaint of share of the partnership, and to request a share of the partnership. W. H. STEVENS, Med. Col. and the State of Wisconsin. E. A. P. BREWSTER, M. D., Jan. 1st, 1885. Office and residence on Main St., opposite the Jail. my1646648

\$25 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned to any person who will discover and procure the conviction of the person, who has stolen and destroyed the four oxen of the undersigned in the northwest corner of the city of Janesville, in the land owned by W. H. STEVENS, east of Walnut street, southeast of the Cemetery. W. H. STEVENS, May 14, 1879. my1646641

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.—The brick building on Milwaukee St., in the city of Janesville, heretofore occupied by J. M. Riker as a Harness Shop, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of May instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. For particulars enquire of E. L. Dimock or H. K. Whiton. my1646616

WOOD FOR SALE.—McKee & Bro. have for sale 500 cords good dry wood. Also 300 cords wood cut ready for sale, for sale by the cord, half cord, quarter, delivered to any part of the city. Orders left with Mr. Orange, our Cashier, will receive immediate attention. Claps for summer use will be delivered at \$2.00 per cord. McKee & Bro. my1646649

TO RENT—For one or more years, the brick building immediately opposite the Schuyler House, the very best location in the city for the purpose for which it was erected. It consists of a large room on the outer building used for a paint shop. For terms &c., apply to McKee & Bro., Janesville. my1646650

HANG THE TRAITORS!—And don't forget that you can always find pleasant and profitable employment at the Factory on Main St. For full particulars delivered by the barrel in any part of the city free of charge. N. B.—Also and all kinds of goods wanted in exchange. my1646652

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a house and lot in this city, a very choice farm of 110 1/2 acres of excellent land all well fenced, ninety acres in crop, the balance pasture; well watered with a never failing spring, a fine lot of young growing timber. For particulars enquire of F. S. Aldred & Co. at store. W. M. KNOWLES, Janesville, May 12th, 1885. my1646691

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.—A lot situated on Court St., between Jackson and Sinclair St., North side. Enquire at below. Also for sale, a Farm of 100 acres, well fenced, with 4000 cords of good lumber, on the Rock Port, 2 1/2 miles northwest from city limits. Also, a good lot of 120 acres. Enquire at Brown & Co's Hat, Cap and Fur Store, Myers Block, Main Street. H. M. HART. my1646681

FARMS FOR SALE.—160 acres, Sec. 32, with mill and buildings, orchard, fencing, water and other improvements suitable for stock farm. 80 acres, section 32, improved. 80 acres, section 32, wood lot. 50 acres, section 32, improved. 160 acres, section 32, improved. All the above are in Bradford, Rock Co. 1st class improved, with house, orchard, 75 feet from the barn, a good stream at the house, also a good stone mill house close to the spring, a good stone quarry. For further information, enquire of the undersigned on the premises or at Brown & Co's Hat Store, No. 4, Myers Block, Janesville, Jan. 10th, 1885. J. J. DUREE. my1646681

FOR SALE.—I now offer for sale a 100 acre farm, with mill and buildings, orchard, fencing, water and other improvements suitable for stock farm. 80 acres, section 32, improved. 80 acres, section 32, wood lot. 50 acres, section 32, improved. 160 acres, section 32, improved. All the above are in Bradford, Rock Co. 1st class improved, with house, orchard, 75 feet from the barn, a good stream at the house, also a good stone mill house close to the spring, a good stone quarry. For further information, enquire of the undersigned on the premises or at Brown & Co's Hat Store, No. 4, Myers Block, Janesville, Jan. 10th, 1885. J. J. DUREE. my1646681

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Miscellaneous.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 1st of March, 1885. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1890, was begun on 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " " \$100 " Ten " " " \$500 " 30 " " " \$1000 " 60 " " " \$5000 " \$1 " " " \$50000 " MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as far as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser. This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS

Which are always worth a premium Free from Taxation.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed, for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia. Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Janesville. ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Janesville. my1646620

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, PAID IN.

Fiscal Agent of the United States, AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Banks on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts.

J. T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President. my1646675

A TWOOD'S PATENT DRILLING MACHINE, AND PILE DRIVER.

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking oil wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.

This machinery comprises everything requisite for the boring of oil wells, including the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE, (patented) and furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price, and dispensed with the use of the Derrick Rope, Bull wheel and other cumbersome and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.

THE DERRICK IS removed from the well by the use of the Patent Hydraulic process, and does not require the removal of the derrick from the boring. This process now removes all the derrick in from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectively cleans out and opens all the small oil veins that are so often entirely closed up by the oil process of sand pumping.

WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet within a period of 10 to 20 days after the soil has been driven down and arranged to be made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New York, Norwich, Newburg, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Penn.

For further information, "Price" terms, &c., address SIMEON LILLAND, METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New York.

april 26th, 1885. my1646684

TO PHYSICIANS.

Santonine, Oculine Cerebrum, Solution Per Sulphate Iron, Bromide Potassium, Valerianate Iron, Valerianate Quinia, Laborer's Disinfecting Fluid, Nitrate Uranium, Hypophosphite Iron, Hypophosphite Lime, Hypophosphite Soda, Hydrocyanate Iron, Or Male Fern, Valerianate Ammonia, Solution Chloride Zinc, Tinct. Gelsemium.

A full list of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Alkaloids, Resinoids, Pharmacutics, Sugar Coated Pills and Granules. J. H. CAMP, Apothecary. my1646677

TO THE LADIES!

Spring & Summer Fashions

MRS. O'DEA & SISTER have just received from the east a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY GOODS,

And will have a fresh supply of the newest styles every week during the season.

Their warehouse is now stocked with an assortment of elegant and fashionable Bonnets of the latest style and workmanship, which, to suit the times, will be sold at one-half price. A variety of Wedding and Mourning Hats always ready. Dresses, Mantillas, &c., cut and made to order. The newest paper dress, and all the latest styles in dress, cleaned, shaped, lined and trimmed in a superior manner. Young America Block, over Hark's Clothing Store, Main St., Janesville, Wis. my1646681

W. W. DEXTER & CO.,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Janesville and vicinity that they have a good and well selected stock of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, Yankee Notions, GOLD PENS, TOYS, &c.,

which they are prepared to sell as low as any other dealer in the west. Mr. Dexter is prepared to do all and every kind of

CLOCK WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING, on the shortest notice. Having had a PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

of 30 years at the trade, and having carried on business in Boston and this city for the past fifteen years, he is well qualified to refer to any and all of his customers, for his fair dealing, and for the

ACCURACY OF TIME that his watch and clock repairing has given them. DEXTER & CO., Janesville, Wis. dec2046438

FARMERS—It is near planting time. If you have not secured your Cane Seed, it is better you should do so, as early planting is important. We have White Sulphur, Black Sulphur, Large Sulphur, Early Sulphur, Onions, and all the best varieties. Specimens of sugar from Onions on exhibition. Rock River Iron Works, Janesville, Wis. my1646692

CIGARS—Persons admiring a fine cigar, can find one choice Havana at the PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE. my1646699

Books & Stationery.

THE SIXTH GREAT ARRIVAL

For this season or

PAPER HANGINGS, DRY GOODS

Embracing many new and

SUPERIOR STYLES,

And all of which I will sell at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES

The fact that I am selling more than all others in the city together, is evidence that the place to purchase

PAPER HANGINGS

IS AT

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

May 17th, 1885. my1646675

